

SINGLE-USE NEEDLE-LESS HYPODERMIC JET INJECTION APPARATUS AND METHOD

Cross Reference to Related Application

5 This application is a Continuation-in-Part of United States Patent Application, Serial No. 09/195,334, filed 18 November 1998, and of United States Patent Application, Serial No. 09/252,131, filed 18 February 1999.

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates generally to a single-use disposable needle-less (or needle-free) hypodermic jet injection device. Particularly, this invention relates to such a jet injection device which comprises a hand-held injector having a pre-filled drug cartridge sealingly carrying injectable medication, a sealed cylinder of pressurized gas, a pre-energized
15 discharge mechanism for penetrating the gas cylinder, and a trigger device for releasing the discharge mechanism. Features are provided which simultaneously unseal the drug cartridge and prepare the device for performing a jet injection when a user of the device changes it from a storage configuration to a use configuration. When the user actuated the injection device, the trigger device releases the discharge mechanism to penetrate the gas cylinder, which drives a
20 piston of the drug cartridge to effect a hypodermic jet injection.

Related Technology

Needle-less or needle-free hypodermic jet injection devices have been in commercial use for over 40 years. A number of these devices have used pressurized gas to power a
25 hypodermic jet injection. The related technology includes a number of teachings for gas-powered injection devices, including: U.S. Patent No. 4,596,556, issued 24 June 1986 to J. Thomas Morrow, et al.; U.S. Patent No. 4,913,699; issued 3 April 1990 to James S. Parsons; and U.S. Patent No. 5,730,723, issued 24 March 1998, to Thomas P. Castellano, et al. WIPO publication WO 97/37705 also discloses a gas powered disposable needle-less hypodermic jet
30 injector.

The Morrow, et. al. '556 patent is believed to teach a reusable hypodermic jet injection device in which a housing receives a shell or cartridge having a bore leading to a discharge

aperture. Within the bore is received both a plunger sealingly engaging the bore, and a pressurized gas cylinder which rests against the plunger. The injection device includes a ram which has a penetrating tip confronting a penetrable wall section and seal of the gas cylinder, and a discharge mechanism for driving the ram through the penetrable wall section of the gas cylinder when a trigger device is released. Discharge of the pressurized gas from the cylinder drives the plunger to effect a jet injection, and also drives the seal of the gas cylinder to effect resetting of the discharge mechanism. The shell with its plunger, and spent gas cylinder, is discarded after an injection; and a new shell pre-filled with medication and with a new gas cylinder is used for each injection.

The Parsons '699 patent is believed to teach a single-use jet injector which is totally discarded after one use. This injector is believed to have a body with a pair of gas chambers separated by a breakable valve. One of the gas chambers contains a pressurized gas, while the other chamber is sealingly bounded by a piston which drives a plunger. The plunger sealingly bounds a chamber into which a dose of medication is loaded by the user before the injection. This medication dose chamber leads to an injection orifice so that when the valve is broken, the piston and plunger are moved by pressurized gas communicated to the second chamber, and the plunger drives the medication forcefully out of the injection orifice to form an injection jet. After a single use, the device is discarded.

The Castellano '723 patent, which was issued in 1998 and which does not cite the earlier Parsons '699 patent, is believed to teach substantially the same subject matter as Parsons et al.

WIPO publication WO 97/37705 published pursuant to a Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) application for joint inventors Terence Weston and Pixey Thornlea, is believed to disclose a disposable hypodermic jet injector in which the device is powered by a gas pressure spring of the type common in the tool and die art as a substitute for the conventional metal spring-powered ejector pin. In the Weston device, the ram of the gas pressure spring is held in a contracted position by a trigger mechanism. When the trigger mechanism is released, the gas pressure spring is supposed to expand and drive a piston sealingly received in a bore and leading to a fine-dimension orifice in order to produce a jet hypodermic injection from liquid held in the bore ahead of the piston.

The Weston device is thought to have several deficiencies: such as difficult and costly manufacturing and sterilization processes, because pressurized gas and a drug dose need to be contained in the same package; and including a possible inability to endure long-term storage while still retaining the gas pressure in the gas spring to power an injection, and also maintaining the medication integrity. In other words, the gas pressure spring of the Weston device contains only a small quantity of gas, and depends upon the sealing relationship of the ram of this spring with a cylinder within which the ram is movably and sealingly received in order to retain this gas pressure. Even a small amount of gas leakage over time will be enough to render this injector inoperative.

Summary of the Invention

In view of the above, it is desirable and is an object for this invention to provide a needle-less hypodermic jet injection device which reduces the severity of or avoids one or more of the limitations of the conventional technology.

Thus, it is an object of this invention to provide a single-use, disposable, needle-free gas-powered hypodermic jet injector utilizing a pressurized gas source which is hermetically sealed until the moment of injection.

Further, an object of this invention is to provide such a gas powered jet injector in which the device has a storage configuration and a use configuration. In the storage configuration, the device is safe, with the drug cartridge sealed closed, and is incapable of effecting a jet injection. In the use configuration, the device is prepared for making a jet injection, with the drug cartridge opened in preparation for this injection.

Additionally, an object for this invention is to provide such an injection device having a multi-function component which alternatively maintains the injector in a safe storage condition, and also allows a user to place the injection device into a use condition preparatory for performing a jet injection. When the user placed the device into the use configuration, the multi-function component prepares the jet injection device by effecting unsealing of the previously sealed drug cartridge, and also removes a safety block from an obstructing position relative to a trigger of the device. Thereafter, the trigger of the injector can be manually activated by a user of the device to perform an injection.

Accordingly, a needle-less hypodermic jet injection system embodying this invention includes, for example: a hand piece assembly having a body including a drug injection cartridge with a medication cylinder pre-filled with substantially incompressible liquid medication such that substantially no ullage volume exists in the medication cylinder, the medication cylinder leading to an outlet orifice a plug-capture chamber and a drug injection nozzle, a sealing member sealingly and movably received in the outlet orifice, and a drug-injection piston; the hand piece assembly further defining a first bore within the body for movably receiving a gas-power piston, a gas power piston movably received in the first bore and having a ram portion extending into the drug injection cartridge to abut with the drug-injection piston, the body and gas-power piston cooperating to define a first variable-volume chamber in the first bore; the body also defining an elongate second bore in gas communication with the first bore and separated therefrom by a center wall portion of the body, a cylindrical gas capsule received into the second bore, the gas capsule having a penetrable wall section disposed toward the center wall, the center wall carrying a penetrator disposed toward the penetrable wall section of the gas capsule, and the hand piece assembly carrying a discharge mechanism including a trigger member outwardly disposed on the body and a hammer movable in the body in response to actuation of the trigger to forcefully move the gas capsule in the second bore so as to impale the gas capsule at the penetrable wall section thereof upon the penetrator and thus to communicate pressurized gas to the first chamber; whereby, the pressurized gas in the first chamber drives the gas-power piston to effect a hypodermic jet injection from the drug injection cartridge, and the body and trigger member cooperatively defining a first relative position in which the ram portion confronts but does not displace the injection piston so that the sealing member is disposed in the outlet orifice to maintain the drug injection cartridge sealingly closed, and the body and trigger member in a second relative position preparatory to effecting a jet injection causing the ram portion to abut and move the drug injection piston to a second position displacing the drug injection piston to a second position so that the sealing member is displaced from the outlet orifice into the plug-capture chamber by the liquid medication and unseals the drug injection cartridge.

According to a further aspect, this invention provides: a needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice, an injection nozzle, a flow path communicating the outlet

orifice to the injection nozzle, a plug member in a first position sealingly disposed in the flow path, a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with the medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first selected size, and a dose of substantially incompressible liquid medication substantially filling the variable-volume chamber at the first size with substantially no ullage volume. The drug-injection piston having a second position cooperating with the medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of second selected size smaller than the first selected size, so that the incompressible liquid medication displaces the plug member from the first position of sealing disposition in the flow path to a second position of capture in the flow path, the medication cylinder and the plug member in the second position thereof cooperatively defining an open flow path between the variable-volume chamber and the injection nozzle. A hand piece assembly having a body holding the drug injection cartridge, the hand piece assembly including means for forcefully moving the drug injection piston from the second position to a third position so as to reduce the volume of the variable-volume chamber substantially ejecting the dose of liquid medication via the injection nozzle. The hand piece assembly further including a first body portion holding the drug injection cartridge, and an abutment member selectively movable into engagement with the drug injection piston to move the drug injection piston from the first position to the second position.

Additional objects and advantages of this invention will appear from a reading of the following detailed description of a single exemplary preferred embodiment, taken in conjunction with the appended drawing Figures, in which the same reference numeral is used throughout the several views to indicate the same feature, or features which are analogous in structure or function.

Brief Description of the Drawing Figures

Figure 1 provides an exterior side elevation view of a single-use, needle-less hypodermic jet injector device embodying the present invention, and in which the device is in a "storage" configuration;

Figure 2 is an exterior side elevation view of the injector device seen in Figure 1, but with the device shown in an "inject" configuration preparatory to effecting a hypodermic jet injection;

Figure 3 provides a longitudinal cross sectional view through the needle-less hypodermic jet injection device of Figure 1, and shows the device in the "storage" configuration;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary cross sectional view similar to Figure 3, but shows the hypodermic jet injection device in the "inject" configuration;

Figure 5 is also a fragmentary cross sectional similar to Figures 3 and 4, but shows the hypodermic jet injection device during the process of effecting a jet injection;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary cross sectional view similar to a portion of Figure 4, but shows a respective portion of an alternative embodiment of a single-use, needle-less hypodermic jet injection device according to the present invention;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a portion of the device seen in Figure 6;

Figure 8 provides a cross sectional view of the portion of the device seen in Figure 7;

Figure 9 provides an exterior side perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a single-use, needle-less hypodermic jet injector device embodying the present invention, and in which the device is in a "storage" configuration;

Figure 10 provides a longitudinal cross sectional view through the needle-less hypodermic jet injection device of Figure 9, and shows the device in the "storage" configuration;

Figure 10a is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken along line a-a of figure 10;

Figure 10b is a fragmentary longitudinal cross sectional view of a portion of the device of Figure 10, with portions removed or broken away for clarity of illustration, with cooperating parts shown in their "storage" positions, and is shown at an enlarged size;

Figure 11 is an exterior side perspective view of the injector device seen in Figure 9, but with the device shown in an "inject" configuration preparatory to effecting a hypodermic jet injection;

Figure 12 is a longitudinal cross sectional view similar to Figure 10, but shows the hypodermic jet injection device in the "inject" configuration;

Figure 12a is a fragmentary longitudinal cross sectional view similar to Figure 10b, but with cooperating parts in their "inject" positions, and is also shown at the same enlarged size;

Figure 13 provides an exploded perspective view of parts of the injection device of Figures 9-12;

Figure 14 is a greatly enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view similar to a portion of Figure 12, but shows the hypodermic jet injection device during the process of effecting a jet injection;

Figure 14a is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken at plane 14a-14a of Figure 14;
5 and

Figure 15 is a longitudinal cross sectional view similar to Figures 10 and 12, but showing the device after completion of an hypodermic jet injection.

Detailed Description of Exemplary Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

Overview, storage of the device, and its Preparation for effecting a jet injection

15 Viewing Figure 1, a needle-free, hypodermic jet injection device 10 is shown in a storage configuration in which it is maintained until it is prepared for its use in administering an injection. In this storage configuration, the device is incapable of effecting a jet injection, is safe, and can be stored for a comparatively long time while requiring only a moment of preparation before it can be used to make a jet injection of the medication within the device 10.

20 The device 10 includes a hand piece assembly 12, preferably fabricated principally of injection molded plastic polymers, and with a body 12a including a pre-filled drug injection cartridge 14. The word "drug" as used herein is intended to encompass, for example, and without limitation, any medication, pharmaceutical, therapeutic, vaccine, or other material which can be administered by jet injection. Essentially, such an injectable medication is in the form of a
25 substantially incompressible liquid, and as will be seen, this liquid substantially fills the drug injection cartridge so that no ullage volume of compressible gas is present in this cartridge.

The pre-filled drug injection cartridge 14 has an end surface 16 at which is defined a fine-dimension injection orifice opening 18. When the device 10 is used to effect an injection, a high velocity jet of liquid medication issues from this orifice (as is indicated by arrow 20 of Figure 5).

30 To use the device 10, it is first placed in an "inject" configuration, the end surface 16 is pressed against the skin of a patient who is to receive the jet injection, and then the device 10 is triggered so that the jet 20 issues out and penetrates the skin. Thus, the liquid medication enters the tissues of the patient without the use of a hypodermic needle.

Placing the device 10 in the "inject" configuration is effected manually by a user of the device 10 who rotates a first portion 12b of the body 12a relative to a second portion 12c. As is seen in Figure 1, the body portion 12c carries a trigger sleeve 22, while the portion 12b carries a projection 24 abutting this sleeve. The projection 24 and a blocking pin 26 cooperate to prevent the body portions 12b and 12c from being relatively rotated except in the direction of the arrow of Figure 1. When a user effects this relative rotation of the body portions 12b and 12c through a rotation of almost 360°, then this relative rotation aligns the projection 24 with a recess 28 on the trigger sleeve 22, reveals the abbreviation of the word "inject" (indicated on Figure 2 by the letters "INJ") on the body portion 12c.

This relative rotation of the body portions 12b and 12c also effects a selected relative axial movement of these body portions toward one another (as will be further described below), and places the device 10 in the "inject" configuration seen in Figure 2. In this "inject" configuration, the device 10 is positioned with its surface 16 against the skin of the person who is to receive the injection, and an axial pressure is applied to the trigger sleeve 22. The trigger sleeve 22 moves axially along the body portion 12c, and this movement triggers the device 10 to effect injection jet 20 (recalling Figure 5).

Structure of the device 10

Turning now to Figures 3, 4, and 5, in conjunction with one another, Figure 3 shows the device 10 in the storage configuration of Figure 1 preparatory to giving an injection. In Figure 4 shows the device in the "inject" configuration, and Figure 5 shows the device during the brief interval of an injection. In these Figures, it is seen that the drug cartridge 14 includes a cylindrical body 30 defining an external thread section 32. This external thread 32 is threadably received by a matching internal thread section 34 of the body portion 12b. Preferably, a thread locking compound, such as an anaerobic adhesive, is applied to the threads 32 of the cartridge 14 when it is assembled to the body portion 12b during manufacture of the device 10. Alternatively, a self-locking thread design or a thread-locking feature may be used on the device 10 to prevent the drug injection cartridge 14 from being removed from the device 10. Thus, the cartridge is not removable from the device 10, and the device 10 and cartridge 14 are disposed of after the first and only injection effected with the device 10.

An advantageous feature of the device 10 embodying the present invention, and one which results from this construction of the device, is that the injection cartridge 14 may be manufactured and filled at a drug company (without the drug manufacture having to be concerned with handling capsules of pressurized gas), the gas pressure capsule of the device may be manufactured and filled at a factory devoted to this item (without this manufacturer having to handle drugs), and the hand piece assembly of the device may be manufactured at yet another location, if desired. Subsequently, completion of the device 10 requires merely the combining of the hand piece assembly, gas capsule, and drug injection cartridge.

The body 30 of cartridge 14 defines a stepped through bore 36 having a larger diameter portion 36a which extends substantially the length of the body 26. Adjacent to the forward end of the body 30 (i.e., adjacent to the end defining surface 16), the bore 36 steps down and defines an outlet orifice 36b. It is seen that the bore portion 36a and outlet orifice 36b are defined by a glass sleeve 38 which is received into a molded plastic body 40. An O-ring type of seal member 42 prevents leakage between the glass sleeve 38 and the body 40.

As those who are ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts will understand, many medications are not suitable for long-term storage in contact with plastics, but will store satisfactorily in contact with glass. Thus, this construction of the cartridge 14 makes it suitable for long-term storage of even medications of this nature. However, for medications that will store satisfactorily in contact with plastic polymers, this construction detail is optional and the entire injection cartridge body 30 may be formed of a selected polymer.

In the embodiment of cartridge 14 having the glass sleeve 38, the outlet orifice 36b is sealingly closed in the storage configuration of the device 10 by a plug 44. Importantly, viewing Figures 3-5, it is seen that the cartridge 14 defines a plug-capture chamber 46 immediately outside of the outlet orifice 36b (i.e., rightwardly of this outlet orifice, viewing Figures 3-5). The plug capture chamber 46 includes a radial array 46a of individual radially inwardly and axially extending ribs 48 disposed in a spaced relation to the outlet orifice 36b. These ribs 48 are arrayed radially about and in a transition bore portion 18a leading to the injection orifice 18. Thus, as will be seen, the plug member 44 can be received into the plug-capture chamber 46 and be supported on the ribs 48 without it blocking the injection orifice 18.

Sealingly and movably received in the bore section 36a is a resilient piston member 50. This piston member defines multiple circumferential grooves 50a interdigitated with sealing ribs

50b. The sealing ribs 50b sealingly and movingly engages the bore 36a of the injection cartridge (i.e., with the bore 36a of glass sleeve 38 in this case). The piston member 34 and body 30 cooperatively define a medication chamber 52 communicating outwardly of the cartridge 14 via the injection orifice 18. Prior to its use to effect an injection, the orifice 18 of each fresh and pre-filled device 10 will ordinarily also be sealed by an adhesively-applied, peel-off type of sealing membrane, which may be formed, for example, of foil or of a polymer/paper laminate. Such peel-off seals are conventional and well known, and for this reason, the seal formerly on cartridge 14 of device 10 as seen in Figure 3 is not shown in the drawing Figures.

Further considering the cartridge 14, it is seen that the piston member 50 defines an abutment surface 54 confronting the opening of bore 36 on body 30. This surface 54 is abutted by an end surface 56 on an injection ram of the hand piece assembly 12 (which injection ram will be further described below). In the storage configuration of the device 10, the end surface 56 confronts piston 50, but does not displace it from the position seen in Figure 3. In this storage configuration of the device 10, the chamber 52 is sealed and is substantially full of incompressible liquid, without any substantial ullage volume of compressible gas being in the chamber 52. The injection ram will be understood as effective during a jet injection to forcefully move the piston 50 inwardly of the bore section 36a toward the outlet orifice 36b

Hand piece assembly 12

Considering now the hand piece assembly 12 in greater detail, as seen in Figures 1-5, it is seen that the body 12a generally is formed of two main cooperative tubular sections 12b and 12c, which are threadably engaged with one another to form the hand piece assembly 12. Preferably both of the body sections 12b and 12c, as well as other components of the device 12 not otherwise identified as being made of some other material, are all formed of plastic polymers. Further, the preferred process for making the device 10 is by injection molding of the components formed of plastic polymer, so that manufacturing costs are very low. Materials utilization for the device 10 is very small as well, so that disposing of the device after a single injection does not cause a serious environmental concern.

The forward tubular body section 12b defines a stepped through bore 58, a forward portion 58a of which opens at 58b forwardly on the body 12, and which inwardly of this bore opening 58a defines the internal thread section 34 for threadably receiving the external threads 32

on the drug cartridge 14. Sealingly and movably received in the bore portion 58a is a stepped injection piston member 60. A larger diameter portion 60a of this piston member defines a groove 60b carrying a seal member 60c. The seal member 60c movingly engages sealingly with the bore portion 58a and bounds a gas pressure chamber 60d, which is to the left of this piston member as seen in Figures 3, 4, and 5. It is to be noted that in Figures 3 and 4, this chamber 60d is at a minimal volume, and so the lead line from reference numeral 60d extends into the interface of the piston member 60 with the housing portion 12c.

A smaller diameter portion 60e of the piston member 60 is elongate and extends in the bore 58 to also be received into the bore portion 36a of the drug cartridge 14, as is seen in Figure 3 in the storage configuration of the device 10. The piston portion 60e defines the end surface 56 which confronts and abuts the surface 54 of the piston member 50 of an drug cartridge 14. Thus, the piston portion 60e provides the injection ram of the device 10.

Considering the forward body section 12b in still greater detail, it is seen that this body section defines a tubular aft body section 62. This aft body section includes an axially disposed end surface 62a at which the stepped through bore 58 opens, and which defines an internal thread section 64 threadably engaging onto matching threads 66 of body section 12c. For purposes of explanation, and without limitation of the present invention, the threads 64 and 66 may have a pitch of about 14 threads per inch.

As is seen comparing Figures 1 and 2, the device 10 is converted from its storage to its "inject" configuration by rotating the body portions 12b and 12c in a relative rotational direction that threads these body portions together along threads 64 and 66. As was explained above, this relative rotation of the body sections 12b and 12c brings projection 24 into alignment with recess 28 on trigger sleeve 22, and makes possible the subsequent triggering of the device 10.

Still considering Figures 2 and 3, it is seen that the aft body portion 12c outwardly defines the thread section 66 and slidably carries the trigger sleeve 22. Adjacent to the thread section 66, the body portion 12c carries an O-ring type of sealing member 68 which sealingly engages the body portion 12b both when the body portions are in their "storage" relative configuration of Figure 3, and also when these body portions are in their "inject" relative positions as is seen in Figures 4 and 5.

Body portion 12c defines a stepped through bore 70 which is substantially closed at the end of this bore adjacent to the forward body portion 12b by a wall member 72. This wall

member 72 defines a stepped through bore 74 in a larger diameter part of which is seated a disk part 76 of a penetrator member 78. This penetrator member 78 includes a hollow penetrator spike 80 which itself has a bore 80a communicating through the wall member 72 via the smaller diameter portion of bore 74. Thus, the bore 70 is communicated to the chamber 60d adjacent to injection piston 60 in the body portion 12b.

Slidably received in the bore 74 adjacent to and confronting the penetrator member 78 is a gas pressure capsule 82. This gas pressure capsule 82 includes a body 82a, having a cylindrical outer wall portion 82a'. The capsule 82 is also necked down at a forward end to provide a reduced diameter portion 82b leading to an axially disposed end surface 82c defined by a penetrable wall section 82d (the wall section being indicated by the arrowed numeral in Figure 3). The gas capsule 82 is preferably formed of metal, and contains a supply of pressurized gas. Because the pressurized gas is contained in the capsule 82 until the moment of injection, the plastic parts of the device 10 are not exposed to or stressed by this pressurized gas until an injection is effected using the device 10. For this reason, the device 10 is believed to have a much more reliable storage life than prior devices which attempt to contain pressurized gas in a plastic or plastic-composite containment.

The wall section 82d confronts and is spaced slightly from the penetrator spike 80. At an opposite or aft end of the capsule 82, this capsule defines an outwardly rounded end wall 82e.

Also slidably received into the bore 70 and confronting the end 82e of capsule 82 is tubular and cylindrical hammer member 84. This hammer member 84 defines an end surface 84a which is engageable with the surface 82e of capsule 82, an axially extending groove 86 having an end wall at 86a (into which a dowel pin 88 is received), and an axial protrusion at 90 which serves to center a spring 92.

The dowel pin 88 is engaged in a first position (i.e., in the "storage" configuration of the device 10) at end 86a of groove 86, and the other end of this pin rests upon a metal (i.e., preferably hardened steel) sear pin 94 carried by the body portion 12c. Thus, as is seen in Figures 3 and 4, the hammer 84 is maintained in a "cocked" position with the spring 92 pre-loaded between the hammer 84 and a spring seat member 96 threadably engaging into the end of body portion 12c.

In order to provide for movement of the trigger sleeve 22 to effect release of the hammer 84, the body portion 12c defines an axially extending slot 100, and the trigger sleeve 22 carries a

radially inwardly extending trigger block 22a, which is slidably received in this slot 100 and which confronts the dowel pin 88, as is seen in Figure 3. Also, an end cap 102 is adhesively retained onto the trigger sleeve 22 and closes the end of this trigger sleeve so that a user's thumb, for example, may be used to effect forward movement of the trigger sleeve when an injection is to be effected. It will be understood that the trigger sleeve 22 may alternatively be grasped between the thumb and fingers, for example, to position the device 10 for making an injection, and then effecting forward movement of the trigger sleeve 22 to effect this injection.

However, as was pointed out above in connection to the comparison of Figures 1 and 2, the device 10 is first placed by a user into its "inject" configuration before a jet injection can be effected. This conversion of the device 10 from its "storage" configuration to its inject configuration is effected by relative rotation of the body portions 12b and 12c, as is indicated by the arrow on Figure 1. As is seen in Figure 2, this relative rotation of the body portions 12b and 12c brings the projection 24 into engagement with blocking pin 26 and into alignment with recess 28, so that the trigger sleeve 22 is movable in the axial direction toward body portion 12b. However, viewing Figure 4, it is seen that this relative rotation of the body portions 12b and 12c also threads body portion 12c by substantially one thread pitch dimension into the body portion 12b.

Because the body portion 12c and wall member 72 are abutting injection piston member 50, this piston member 50 is moved rightwardly, viewing Figure 4, by substantially one thread pitch dimension. Consequently, the ram portion 60e of the injection piston 60 moves forward and forces piston 50 forwardly by a sufficient amount that plug member 44 is dislodged hydraulically (recalling that the liquid medication in chamber 52 is substantially incompressible) from the outlet orifice 36b and into plug-capture chamber 46. In this chamber 46, the plug member 44 is retained and rests upon the ribs 48 while these ribs provide a flow path leading around the plug member 44 from the outlet orifice 36b to the injection orifice 18.

Although the conversion of device 10 from its "storage" configuration to its "inject" configuration unseals the injection cartridge 14, this is not detrimental to the integrity of the medication in chamber 52 because it happens mere moments before the device 10 is used to inject the medication into a patient. This injection is effected by placement of the device 10 with its surface 16 against the skin at the intended location of injection, and sliding of trigger sleeve 22 forward (which also assists in seeing that the device 10 is held firmly to the skin), so that the

trigger block 102 slides along slot 100 to dislodge the dowel pin 88 from scar pin 94, viewing Figure 5.

As is seen in Figure 5, the result is that the hammer member 84 is driven forward by spring 92, impacts the capsule 82, and impales this capsule at penetrable wall 82d, as is seen in Figure 5. The result is the penetrator spike 80 penetrates the wall 82c of the capsule 82, and allows pressurized gas from this capsule to flow along the bores 80a and 74 into the chamber 60d. This pressurized gas in chamber 60d drives piston member 60 forwardly, so that the piston 50 in bore 36a is also driven forwardly. Forward movement of piston 50 drives the liquid medication out of chamber 52, past the plug member 44 in plug-capture chamber 46, and out of injection orifice 18, forming injection jet 20.

After the jet injection depicted in Figure 5, the device 10 is disposed of by the user of the device, and it is not again used. That is, the device 10 is a single-use device and is not designed or intended to be recharged or refilled. This design of the device 10 insures safety for those receiving an injection by use of the device 10 because they can be sure that only a new and never before used device is used to give them the injection. Further, the device 10 provides for long-term storage of the device and its pre-filled medication, so that devices 10 may be stockpiled in anticipation of such events as mass inoculations. The device 10 may be used under exigent circumstances as well, since it requires only a few seconds or less to convert it from its "storage" configuration to its "inject" configuration, after which the jet injection is immediately effected.

Figure 6 provides a fragmentary view of an alternative embodiment of the jet injection device according to this invention. In Figure 6, only the aft or trigger assembly end of the device is illustrated. The forward end of the device and its pre-filled medication injection cartridge may be substantially as depicted and described above. Because the device illustrated in Figures 6-8 has many features that are the same as, or which are analogous in structure or function to those illustrated and described above, these features are indicated on Figures 6-8 using the same reference numeral used above, and increased by one-hundred (100).

Viewing Figures 6-8 in conjunction with one another, it is seen that the injection device 110 includes a body portion 112c, which is necked to a slightly smaller diameter aft portion at 214. This aft portion defines a plurality of circumferential barbs 214a, and an end cap 202 is received on these barbs and is permanently engaged there by a matching set of inwardly

extending barbs 202a. Slidably received in this body portion 112c is a one-piece molded hammer-and-sear member 184.

Preferably, this member 184 is molded of plastic polymer. The hammer-and-sear member 184 is seen in perspective in Figures 7 and 8. It is seen that this hammer-and-sear member 184 includes a cylindrical section 216 defining a spring recess 216a, into which the spring 192 is captively received and preloaded to make the device 110 ready for use. A center wall portion 218 of the member 184 provides a surface 218a, which is engageable with the gas capsule 182 to move this capsule forward, and to impale the capsule on the penetrator spike (not seen in figure 6, but recalling Figures 3-5 above). In order to hold the hammer-and-sear member against the pre-load of spring 192, and to resist the pressure of this spring over a long term the member 184 includes three axially extending legs 220.

Each of these legs 220 is a portion of a cone-shaped section 220a, best seen in Figures 7 and 8. The transition between the circular cylindrical section 216, and the cone-shaped section 220a is indicated with a dashed line circumscribing the member 184 in Figure 7. Forwardly of this transition, the legs 220 flare out by their own resilience. As is seen in Figure 6, these legs 220, at an end surface 220b of each one engage upon a ring-like abutment member 222 carried within the body portion 112c. As is best appreciated by consideration of Figure 7, it is seen that the end surfaces 220b of the legs 220 are not formed on the radius of the cone-shape at this end of the member 184 (i.e., at the cone diameter having a center line indicated as "CL" on Figure 7), but are formed at a smaller radius corresponding generally with the circular diameter of the section 216 (indicated by the radius lines and character "R" of Figure 7). During storage of the device 110, these end surfaces 220b rest upon the abutment member 222 and transfer the spring force from spring 192 to this abutment member on a long-term basis.

In order to prevent creep of the plastic polymer material from which the member 184 is formed, the surfaces 220b define cooperatively, a contact area which corresponds substantially to that of the diameter 216 of the member 184 multiplied by the radial thickness of the legs 220. This contact surface area is sufficient to prevent creeping of the polymer from which the member 184 is formed.

In order to effect release of the hammer-and-sear member 184 when it is desired to effect a jet injection with the device 110, the body portion 112c defines three axially extending slots 200 (only one of which is seen in Figure 6), each corresponding to a respective one of the legs 220.

As is seen in Figure 6, the trigger sleeve 122 carries three trigger blocks 122a (again, only one of which is seen in Figure 6) which are slidably received in the slots 200. When this trigger sleeve 122 is moved forward, the trigger blocks 122a simultaneously force respective ones of the legs 220 radially inwardly and out of engagement with the abutment member 222, overcoming both
5 the inherent resilience of these legs and the component of spring force resulting from the radial flaring of these legs. It will be appreciated that in view of this combination of inherent resilience and outward flare of the legs 220, there is virtually no risk that the device 110 will trigger except in response to deliberate forward movement of the trigger sleeve 122.

Because the legs 220 are formed at a circular (rather than conical) radius, they nest
10 together and are received into the ring-like abutment member 222. Thus, the spring 192 forces the hammer-and-sear member 184 forcefully forward, effecting a jet injection from the device 110, as was explained above.

Viewing now Figures 9-15, yet another alternative embodiment of a needle-free, hypodermic jet injection device is shown. Because the device illustrated in Figures 9-15 has
15 many features that are the same as, or which are analogous in structure or function to those illustrated and described above, these features are indicated on Figures 9-15 using the same reference numeral used above, and increased by four-hundred (400). In Figures 9, 10, 10a, and 10b, the device 410 is shown in a storage condition. On the other hand, figures 11, 12, and 12a show the device 410 in an "inject" condition preparatory to the effecting of a hypodermic jet
20 injection using the device.

Viewing first Figures 9, 10, 10a and 10b, it is seen that the device 410 is in a storage configuration in which it is maintained until it is prepared for its use in administering an injection. The device 410 includes a hand piece assembly 412, preferably fabricated principally of injection molded plastic polymers, and including a pre-filled drug injection cartridge 414 with an end
25 surface 416 at which is defined an injection orifice 418. The cartridge 414 has a glass sleeve 438, and an outlet orifice 436b, which is sealingly closed in the storage configuration of the device 410 by a plug 444.

In this embodiment, the plug 444 preferably takes the form of a ball member, forcibly and sealingly received into the outlet orifice 436b. This ball member 444 is more preferably formed
30 of Teflon material (i.e., Polytetrafluoroethylene) in order to sealingly close the outlet orifice 436b, to provide a chemically inert plug member for the cartridge 414, and to facilitate a dependable

and repeatable level of force required to dislodge this plug member from the orifice 436b. Importantly, viewing Figure 10, it is seen that the cartridge 414 also defines a plug-capture chamber 446 immediately outside of the outlet orifice 436b from the glass sleeve 438. Further to the discussion above, it will be appreciated that the plug capture chamber 446 provides a "bypass" passage for outward flow of the medication in the cartridge 414 around the plug member ball 444 when this ball is in this chamber. In this embodiment, the chamber 446 takes the form of a concave or spherical cavity having also a plurality of bypass passages 448 (only one of which is seen in the drawing Figures) allowing bypass flow of the liquid medication past the plug member 444 when this plug member is in the chamber 446.

Considering now the hand piece assembly 412 in greater detail, as shown in Figures 9-10b, it is seen that the body 412a generally is formed of two main cooperative tubular sections 412b and 412c, which are threadably engaged with one another to form the hand piece assembly 412. The forward tubular body section 412b defines a stepped through bore 458, a forward portion 458a of which opens at 458b forwardly on the body 412, and which inwardly of this bore opening 458a defines the internal thread section 434 for threadably receiving the external threads on a drug cartridge (recalling the description above).

Sealingly and movably received in the bore portion 458a is a stepped injection piston member 460. A larger diameter portion 460a of this piston member defines a groove 460b carrying a seal member 460c sealingly engaging with the bore portion 458a to bound a gas pressure chamber 460d.

Again, considering the forward body section 412b in detail, it is seen that this body section defines a tubular aft body section 462 which has an axially disposed end surface 462a at which the stepped through bore 458 opens. Inwardly of this opening, the body section 462 defines an internal thread section 464 threadably engaging onto matching threads 466 of body section 412c. The body portion 412c carries a trigger sleeve 422, but the body portion 412b does not outwardly carry features like the projection 24, blocking pin 26, or recess 28 described above.

The present embodiment of injector 410 defines a pair of spaced apart axially disposed confronting annular surfaces 504, 506, one of which is defined on the forward body portion 412b, and the other of which is defined on the trigger sleeve 422. The surface 506 is interrupted by an axially extending resilient detent finger 508, the forward distal end portion 508a of which defines a radially inwardly extending nub 510. This radially inwardly extending nub 510 is removably

received into a recess 512 defined in the radially outer surface of forward body portion 412c. The nub 510 and recess 512 have at least one sloping surface so that the body portions 412b and 412c can be relatively rotated manually from the position seen in Figure 9 to that of Figure 11 in the direction of the arrows of Figure 9. Because of the at least one sloping surface on the recess 512 and/or nub 510, in response to this relative rotation of the body portions 412b and 412c (recalling that body portion 412c rotates in unison with trigger sleeve 422), it is seen that the detent finger 508 is forced from the recess 512 and rides about a cylindrical outer surface portion 412d of body portion 412b as the portions 412b and 412c are relatively rotated. As Figure 11 illustrates, upon the two body portions 412b and 412c having been relatively rotated through about 180°, the nub 510 falls (actually “snaps”) into an axially extending guide groove 514 defined by body portion 412b so that reverse relative rotation of the body portions 412b and 412c is resisted.

However, as will be seen, the nub 510 and guide groove 514 in cooperation with detent finger 508 serve both as a detent feature, and also serve as visual and auditory indicators of the condition of the device 440. That is, in the condition of Figure 9, the finger 508 is not aligned with the guide groove 514 and gives the impression that the trigger sleeve is not ready to move forward. On the other hand, in the condition of Figure 11, the detent finger is aligned with the guide groove 514 and it appears that the trigger sleeve can be moved forward along this guide groove (which is true). Also, as the trigger sleeve is rotated from the position of Figure 9 to that of Figure 11, the detent finger provides an audible “snap” or “click” sound as the nub 510 drops into the guide groove 514. This “snap” sound is an indication to the user of the device 410 that it is ready to effect an injection.

In order to provide for improved manual purchase or grip upon the body 412, the forward portion 412b includes a radially outer and axially extending section 412e which provides surface roughening for better manual purchase in rotating the portions 412b and 412c relative to one another. In this case, the surface roughening is provided by plural ribs or lands and grooves alternating with one another as is depicted in Figure 9. Similarly, the body 412 at aft portion 412c on trigger sleeve 422 provides a pair of diametrically opposed plateaus 412f, which are also provided with surface roughening 412g for better manual purchase. In this case, the surface roughening 412g is provided by knurling. Because of the diametrically opposed positions of the plateaus 412f on the body 412, the trigger sleeve 422 is particularly well grasped with the opposed thumb and index fingers. Thus is manual grasping and relative rotation of the body

portions 412b and 412c (carrying trigger sleeve 422) effected. Also, thus is provided structure for an intuitive grasping of the device 410 by the user of the device, between the user's thumb and opposed index fingers, so that the trigger sleeve is used to position the device, and is then moved forwardly to effect an injection.

5 On the other hand, is it seen that the detent finger 508, recess 512, and guide groove 514 do not positively prevent reverse relative rotation of the body portions 412b and 412c from the position seen in Figure 11 back to the position seen in Figure 9. The same is true with respect to reverse relative rotation of the body portions from their positions seen in Figure 9 in a direction opposite to the arrow of this Figure (i.e., nub 510, recess 512, and guide groove 514 are merely
10 detent, as well as visual and auditory indicator features).

Viewing Figure 10b, it is seen that in order to cooperatively permit unidirectional relative rotation of the body portions 412b and 412c from their position of Figure 9 to the position of Figure 11, the body portion 412b includes an axially extending protrusion 516, which is adjacent to a helical end surface portion 518. Recalling the description above, it will be recalled that the
15 body portion 412b defines an end surface 462a upon which the bore 458 opens. Thus, it is seen that the helical surface portion 518 is a part of end surface 462a. The trigger sleeve 422 defines a radially inwardly and axially extending key portion 520, which includes an angulated end surface portion 520a. In the relative position of body portions 412b and 412c seen in Figure 9, the protrusion 516 engages against key portion 520 (as is illustrated in Figure 10b) so that the body
20 portions 412b and 412c can be relatively rotated only in the direction of the arrows seen in this Figure (which is the same relative rotation illustrated by the arrows of Figure 9). In the relative position of Figure 9, the angulated end surface 520a of the key 520 bears against the helical end edge surface portion 518 so that the trigger sleeve 422 cannot be moved forwardly from the storage position seen in Figure 9. That is, the relatively large bearing area provided by the end
25 edge surface 520a of the key 520 is sufficient to resist even attempts to manually force or jam the trigger sleeve 422 forwardly.

On the other hand, it is easily understood that the body portions 412b and 412c can be manually rotated from the relative position of Figure 9 to that of Figure 11. As this unidirectional relative rotation of the body portions 412b and 412c proceeds, the angulated end surface 520a of
30 key 520 tracks along the helical surface 518 because this surface has the same pitch as the threads 464 and 466. In the position of Figure 11, as is illustrated by Figure 12a, the key 520 comes into

contact with a circumferentially disposed step 462b on the body portion 412b. In this relative position of the body portion 412b and trigger sleeve 422, the key 520 is now in axial alignment with an axially extending keyway recess 522 defined by the body portion 412b. Thus, the trigger sleeve 422 could be moved forwardly relative to the body 412 to effect a jet injection with the injector 410.

However, in order to insure that the trigger sleeve 422 is not moved forwardly inadvertently by a user of the device 410, the device 410 includes an axial-movement resistance feature effective to prevent movement of the trigger sleeve 422 too easily in the axial forward direction, as will be further described below.

First however, in order to complete this description of the device 410, attention now to Figures 9-15, and especially Figures 13 and 14 will show that the device includes a tubular and cylindrical hammer assembly 484. This hammer assembly 484 includes a ring-like sear carrier member 484a, and a hammer/spring seat member 486 which includes an annular spring seat surface 486a, a forwardly disposed axially surface 486b engageable both with the ring like member 484a and with the pressurized gas capsule 482, and also defines three radially extending sear pocket portions 488 each defining an axially disposed sear pocket 488a. In this embodiment, the capsule 482 preferably contains a pressurized gas, and most preferably contains pressurized nitrogen gas. A seal member 482a is carried by the body portion 412, and sealingly and movably cooperates with the capsule 482.

The ring-like member 484a includes three circumferentially arrayed and axially extending sear struts 490, which in the position of the hammer assembly seen in Figure 10 rest at one end in a respective one of the sear pockets 488a. At the opposite end, each of these sear struts rests in a respective one of three catch recesses 492 inwardly defined by body portion 412c., viewing Figures 10 and 14. The sear struts 490 are pivotally connected to the ring-like member 484a by respective integral frangible living hinge sections 490a. These frangible hinge sections 490a are fractured during assembly of the device 410 so that the device is positively a single-use device. Further, the device 410 includes a spring 494 urging hammer assembly 484 forwardly. An end cap 502 captures the spring 494 and the hammer assembly 484 in the aft portion of the handpiece 412. The end cap 502 includes an axially elongate recoil buffer nose 502a, extending toward the hammer member 486. Similarly, the hammer member 486 includes a tubular recoil buffer portion 486b extending axially toward the nose portion 502a of the end cap 502.

Further, by comparing the illustration of Figure 13 with that of Figure 14, it may be seen in Figure 13 that the ring like portion 484a is disposed relatively close axially to the aft end of the struts 490. On the other hand, the axial depth of the pockets 488a on hammer member 486 is greater than the axial projection of the struts 490 aft of the ring-like portion 484a. Consequently, when the device 410 is assembled, the surface 486b of the hammer member 486 engages the ring-like member 484a well before the aft end of the struts 490 are seated completely in sear pockets 488a (although the sear members are received partially into these pockets so as to guide the sear members). However, as the end cap 502 is threaded onto body section 412c, the spring force applied via spring 494 becomes sufficient to fracture the hinge sections 490a, allowing the sear members 490 to seat completely into the pockets 488a (i.e., resulting in the relative positions of these parts seen in Figures 10 and 12).

Figure 14 illustrates the hammer and sear structure described above immediately after the moment of sear release (i.e., a split second before effecting of a hypodermic jet injection by use of the device 410). In this illustration of Figure 14, it is seen that the trigger sleeve 422 has been moved forwardly sufficiently (indicated by the axially directed arrows in Figure 14) that the trigger block portions 422a have dislodged the forward end of the sear struts 490 from their repose in catch recesses 492. Consequently, the hammer assembly 484 has started forward toward the gas capsule 482, and a jet injection will be effected when the pressurized gas within this capsule is utilized, as has been described above.

Turning now to Figure 10a, and to Figure 14a in particular, is it seen that the trigger sleeve 422 defines three radially inwardly extending trigger blocks 422a. These trigger blocks 422a are slidably received into respective axially extending slots 500 defined by the body portion 412c. As Figure 14a illustrates, the trigger blocks 422a are preferably provided with a fillet 422b at the radially outer intersection of these trigger blocks with the remainder of trigger sleeve 422. On the other hand, the adjacent portion of housing 412c (i.e., along the radially outer edge of the slots 500) is not provided with a matching "round," but instead has a comparatively sharp edge 524. This sharp edge 524 engages against the fillet 422b to frictionally resist axial movement of the trigger sleeve 422 relative to the body portion 412c until a sufficient axial force has been applied by a user of the device 410. Once this threshold value of axial force has been applied by the user of the device 410, the trigger sleeve 422 slides forward to effect a jet injection, as has been described. Most preferably, the interference relationship of the trigger blocks 422a with the

fillets 422b is provided only for an initial portion of the forward firing movement of the trigger sleeve 422. After the trigger sleeve 422 is moved forwardly through this initial interference distance, the interference force requirement is discontinued, and the axial force required on the trigger sleeve 422 in order to dislodge the struts 490 then provides some resistance to the movement of the trigger sleeve until the struts 490 are dislodged, and the device 410 discharges. This threshold level of axial force required of a user on the trigger sleeve 422 in order to effect initial axial movement of this trigger sleeve insures that the trigger sleeve does not move forward inadvertently, and also insures that when the user moves this trigger sleeve forward, it is a deliberate action and is because the user is ready and intends to effect a jet injection using the device 410. Further, this selected resistance to forward motion of the trigger sleeve 422 insures that the device 410 is pressed against the skin of the person who is to receive the jet injection with a selected level of axial force. That is, the surface 416 is most preferably pressed against the skin of the recipient of the jet injection with an axial force of about 3 to 4 pounds. This level of axial force is such that it provides the optimal degree of pressure of the surface 416 on the skin of the recipient, stretching the skin just sufficiently to insure an optimal jet injection, and insuring that the surface 416 of the injector 410 maintains contact with the skin during the brief interval of the injection.

The device 410 has a condition as seen in Figure 15 for a relatively short interval during an injection, and it will be appreciated that pressurized gas from the capsule 482 (communicated to chamber 460b) is also effective to urge the capsule 482 rearwardly (leftwardly, as seen in Figure 15). Consequently, the capsule 482 will recoil leftwardly from the position seen in Figure 15 back toward its position of Figures 10 and 12. If the capsule 482 were allowed to recoil leftwardly a distance sufficient to move leftwardly of the seal 482a, then pressurized gas would be vented from the device 410. In order to prevent this venting of pressurized gas, the recoil buffer portions 486b and 502a confront and contact one another. Consequently, the capsule is stopped in its leftward recoil motion at the position of this capsule illustrated in Figures 10 and 12.

While the invention has been depicted and described by reference to two particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, such reference does not imply a limitation on the invention, and no such limitation is to be inferred. The invention is capable of considerable variation and alteration in its embodiments without departing from the scope of this invention.

Accordingly, the invention is intended to be limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims, giving cognizance to equivalents in all respects.

I Claim:

1. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including:

a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice,

an injection nozzle,

5 a flow path communicating the outlet orifice to said injection nozzle,

a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first selected size,

a dose of substantially incompressible liquid medication substantially filling said variable-volume chamber at said first size with substantially no ullage volume,

10 said drug-injection piston having a second position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of second selected size smaller than said first selected size;

a hand piece assembly having a body holding said drug injection cartridge, said hand piece assembly including a source of pressurized gas, and means for selectively applying force
15 from said pressurized gas to said drug injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said second position to a third position substantially ejecting said dose of liquid medication via said injection nozzle;

said hand piece assembly including a first body portion holding said drug injection cartridge, and an abutment member selectively movable into engagement with said drug
20 injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said first position to said second position.

2. The device of Claim 1, wherein said hand piece assembly further includes a first bore within said first body portion, a gas power piston movably received in said bore and having a ram portion extending into said drug injection cartridge to abut with said drug-injection piston, said body and gas-power piston cooperating to define a first variable-volume

5 gas-power chamber in said first bore;

said hand piece assembly further including a second body portion adjustably engaging with said first body portion, said second body portion defining an elongate second bore in gas

flow communication with said first bore gas-power chamber and separated therefrom by a wall portion carried by said second body portion.

3. The device of Claim 2 wherein said first body portion and said second body portion are threadably and adjustably engaged with one another, said second body portion carrying said abutment member.

4. The device of Claim 3 wherein said wall portion includes said abutment member.

5. The device of Claim 2 wherein said second body portion in said second bore further carries a cylindrical gas capsule, said cylindrical gas capsule providing said source of pressurized gas.

6. The device of Claim 5 wherein said hand piece assembly second body portion is cylindrical, and a tubular trigger sleeve is movably carried by said second body portion to effect opening of said gas capsule.

7. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

5 a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including: a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice, a plug member sealingly closing the outlet orifice, an injection nozzle, a flow path communicating the outlet orifice to said injection nozzle, a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first
10 size that said plug member is hydraulically forced from said outlet orifice;

a hand piece assembly having a two-piece body having a first body portion holding said drug injection cartridge, and a second body portion providing an abutment movable relative to

said first body portion to move said drug injection piston between said first and second positions;

- 15 a source of pressurized gas including a hermetically sealed metallic gas capsule;
trigger means for selectively penetrating said gas capsule and for applying force from said pressurized gas to said drug injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said second position to a third position substantially ejecting said dose of liquid medication via said injection nozzle.

8. The device of Claim 7, wherein said first body portion defines a first bore, a gas-power piston movably received in said first bore, said gas-power piston having a piston head and a ram portion extending into said drug injection cartridge to abut with said drug-injection piston, said first body portion and said gas-power piston cooperating to define a first
5 variable-volume gas-power chamber in said first bore;

said second body portion sealingly and movably engaging with said first body portion to bound said gas-power chamber, said second body portion defining an elongate second bore in gas flow communication with said gas-power chamber, and said gas capsule being received into said second bore.

9. The device of Claim 8 wherein said first body portion and said second body portion are threadably and adjustably engaged with one another, said second body portion including said abutment on a wall portion separating said second bore from said gas-power chamber.

10. A jet injection device comprising:

a drug cartridge having a cylinder in which is movable a piston to cooperatively define a variable-volume chamber for holding a dose of liquid medication;

- 5 a fine-dimension injection orifice in liquid flow communication with the variable-volume chamber to receive the liquid medication and discharge this medication as a high velocity forceful jet for hypodermic jet injection of the medication upon forceful movement of said piston in said cylinder;

a power source for forcefully moving said piston in said cylinder in response to triggering of said injection device, and

- 10 a trigger assembly for initiating forceful movement of said piston, said trigger assembly including a hammer member having a plurality of legs each having an end surface, a sear ring member upon which said end surfaces of said legs rests in a first position of the hammer member, means for urging said hammer member to a second position, and a trigger sleeve surrounding said hammer member and having a respective plurality of contact portions each
15 engaging one of the plurality of legs to move said legs out of engagement with said sear ring upon axial movement of said trigger member.

11. The injection device of Claim 10 wherein said hammer member includes a central wall portion from which extends in one axial direction a skirt defining a spring seat, said power source including a spring received into said skirt and into engagement with said central wall portion, said multitude of legs extending axially from said central wall portion in
5 an opposite axial direction.

12. The injection device of Claim 11 wherein said hammer member is a unitary molding of plastic polymer.

13. The injection device of Claim 10 wherein said hammer member includes a first circular cylindrical portion and a second conically flaring portion axially arranged with one another.

14. The injection device of Claim 13 wherein said first circularly cylindrical portion extends in one direction from said central wall portion, and said plurality of legs cooperatively define said second conically flaring portion and extend axially in said opposite axial direction from said central wall portion.

15. The injection device of Claim 14 wherein said conically flaring portion has a conical diameter at an end of said hammer member, said plurality of legs are each part-circular segments having circular radii which are substantially equal to the radius of the circular

5 cylindrical portion, whereby, said sear ring has an inner diameter substantially equal to said circular cylindrical portion of said hammer member and said plurality of legs in a second position are nested circumferentially adjacent to one another within said sear ring member.

16. A unitary elongate molded plastic polymer hammer member, said hammer member comprising:

a central wall portion extending radially;

5 a circular cylindrical portion extending axially in one direction from said central wall portion, said circular cylindrical portion including a tubular skirt and cooperating with said central wall portion to define a spring seat into which a spring may be received to engage upon said central wall portion;

10 a conically flaring portion extending in an opposite axial direction from said central wall portion, said conical portion including a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart resilient legs each extending axially to terminate in a respective axial end surface engageable with a sear ring in a first position of the legs to support said hammer member in opposition to force from the spring exerted on said central wall portion, said legs in said first position cooperatively defining a conical diameter at said end surfaces, and said legs at said end surfaces each also defining a circular radius which are substantially equal to the radius of said
15 circular cylindrical portion;

whereby, said plurality of legs are movable to a second position in opposition to said resilience of said legs, in said second position said plurality of legs being circumferentially nested adjacent to one another and cooperatively defining a diameter substantially equal to that of said cylindrical section.

17. A method of operating a needle-less hypodermic jet injection device using an injection cartridge having a cylinder receiving liquid medication, an orifice for forming the liquid into a high-velocity hypodermic injection jet, a plug member sealingly separating said medication from said orifice, and an injection piston movable sealingly in said cylinder to
5 displace said liquid medication via said orifice; said method including steps of:

providing said device with a two-piece body having a first body portion defining a first bore into which is received a gas-power piston, and a second body portion defining a second

29

bore into which is sealingly and movably received a hermetically sealed pressurized gas capsule; utilizing said first and second body portions and said gas-power piston to

10 cooperatively define a variable-volume chamber; and

first relatively moving said first and second body portions to forcefully move said plug member to unseal said injection cartridge, and then

utilizing communication of pressurized gas from said pressurized gas capsule into said variable-volume chamber to forcefully move said gas-power piston to displace said liquid
15 medication from said cartridge via said orifice to effect a hypodermic jet injection.

18. The method of operating a needle-less injection device of Claim 17 further including the step of utilizing a unitary molded plastic polymer hammer member to drive said gas capsule upon an impaling spike communicating pressurized gas to said variable-volume chamber.

19. The method of operating a needle-less injection device of Claim 17 further including the step of providing said molded unitary plastic polymer hammer member with a plurality of axially extending legs each having an end surface engaging upon a sear ring surface to support said hammer member, and simultaneously slipping said plurality of legs off of said
5 sear ring surface radially inwardly to be received in circumferentially adjacent nested position within said sear ring surface to allow axial movement of said hammer member.

20. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a body substantially formed of plastic polymer;

a jet injection cartridge carried by said body and including a cylinder and piston cooperatively defining a variable-volume chamber receiving a dose of liquid medication, and a
5 fine-dimension jet injection orifice in liquid flow communication with said variable volume chamber;

a metallic pre-filled hermetically-sealed single-use gas pressure cartridge disposed in said body, said gas pressure cartridge having a penetrable wall portion and said body including a penetrator for penetrating said penetrable wall portion of said gas cartridge and releasing
10 pressurized gas from said cartridge;

said device further including means responsive to pressurized gas released from said gas pressure cartridge for applying force to said liquid medication to eject said medication via said jet injection orifice;

15 said device further including means for selectively impaling said gas pressure cartridge at said penetrable wall portion upon said penetrator to effect a hypodermic jet injection.

21. The device of Claim 20 wherein said gas pressure cartridge contains nitrogen gas.

22. The device of Claim 2, wherein said second body portion in said second bore further carries a cylindrical gas capsule, said cylindrical gas capsule providing said source of pressurized gas and being movably receiving said second bore, said second body portion carrying an end cap having an axially extending recoil abutment member extending toward
5 said gas pressure capsule and effective upon recoil of said gas pressure capsule toward said end cap to limit axial motion of said gas pressure capsule toward said end cap.

23. The device of Claim 5 wherein said source of pressurized gas is a source of pressurized nitrogen.

24. The device of Claim 7 wherein said plug member is formed as a ball member.

25. The device of Claim 24 wherein said ball member is formed of polytetrafluoroethylene.

26. The device of Claim 7 wherein said source of pressurized gas includes a hermetically sealed metallic gas capsule filled with nitrogen gas.

27. The device of Claim 8, wherein said gas capsule is movable axially within said second body portion, and said second body portion carries an end cap axially aligned with axial movement of said gas capsule, said end cap carrying an elongate recoil buffer portion

extending toward said end cap and effective upon recoil of said gas pressure capsule toward
5 said end cap to limit axial motion of said gas pressure capsule.

28. The method of Claim 17 further including the step of configuring said plug member as a ball member.

29. The method of Claim 28 including the step of forming said ball member from polytetrafluoroethylene.

30. The method of Claim 17 further including the step of utilizing as said hermetically sealed pressurized gas capsule a capsule filled with pressurized nitrogen.

31. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including:

a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice,

an injection nozzle,

5 a flow path communicating the outlet orifice to said injection nozzle,

a plug member in a first position sealingly disposed in said flow path,

a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first selected size,

10 a dose of substantially incompressible liquid medication substantially filling said variable-volume chamber at said first size with substantially no ullage volume,

said drug-injection piston having a second position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of second selected size smaller than said first selected size, so that said incompressible liquid medication displaces said plug member from said first position of sealing disposition in said flow path to a second position of
15 capture in said flow path, said medication cylinder and said plug member in said second position thereof cooperatively defining an open flow path between said variable-volume chamber and said injection nozzle;

a hand piece assembly having a body holding said drug injection cartridge, said hand piece assembly including means for forcefully moving said drug injection piston from said

20 second position to a third position so as to reduce the volume of said variable-volume chamber substantially ejecting said dose of liquid medication via said injection nozzle;

said hand piece assembly further including a first body portion holding said drug injection cartridge, and an abutment member selectively movable into engagement with said drug injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said first position to said second
25 position.

32. The device of Claim 31 wherein said hand piece assembly further includes a first bore within said first body portion, said drug injection piston including a gas power piston movably received in said bore and having a ram portion extending into said drug injection cartridge to abut with a scaling member movably received therein, said body and gas-power
5 piston cooperating to define a first variable-volume gas-power chamber in said first bore;

said hand piece assembly further including a second body portion adjustably engaging with said first body portion, said second body portion defining an elongate second bore in gas flow communication with said gas-power chamber and separated therefrom by a wall portion carried by said second body portion.

33. The device of Claim 32 wherein said first body portion and said second body portion are threadably and adjustably engaged with one another, said wall portion of said second body portion defining said abutment member.

34. The device of Claim 33 wherein said second body portion in said second bore further carries a cylindrical pressurized gas capsule, said cylindrical gas capsule providing said means for forcefully moving said drug injection piston.

35. The device of Claim 34 wherein said pressurized gas capsule is axially movable in said second body portion, said second body portion carrying an end cap in axial alignment with said gas capsule, and said end cap including an elongate recoil buffer extending toward said gas capsule and effective upon recoil of said gas capsule incident to relief of pressurized
5 gas therein to limit recoil motion of said gas capsule toward said end cap.

36. The device of Claim 34 wherein said cylindrical gas capsule is filled with pressurized nitrogen gas.

37. The device of Claim 34 wherein said second body portion of said hand piece assembly carries an axially movable tubular trigger sleeve, said trigger sleeve being selectively movable toward said first body portion to release pressurized gas from said gas capsule into communication with said gas power piston.

38. The device of Claim 32 wherein said first and second body portions are threadably engaged with one another, and one of said first and second body portions includes an axially extending protrusion, said one of said first and second body portions also including a helical end surface portion confronting the other of said first and second body portions, a trigger sleeve axially movably captured on said handpiece body, and one of said first and second body portions and said trigger sleeve defining a radially and axially extending key portion while the other of said first and second body portions and said trigger sleeve defines a radially and axially extending keyway, in a first relative position of said first and second body portions in which said drug injection piston is in said first position said key confronting said helical end surface to prevent movement of said trigger sleeve and also engaging said protrusion to allow only unidirectional relative rotation of said first and second body portions, said body portions being relatively rotatable on said threaded engagement with said key tracking said helical surface to align with and be receivable into said keyway in a second relative position of said first and second body portions and to simultaneously move said drug injection piston from said first to said second position by axial relative movement of said abutment member, in said second position of said first and second body portions said trigger sleeve being movable to receive said key into said keyway and to effect said means for forcefully moving said drug injection piston to effect ejection of said medication as a high velocity jet.

39. The device of Claim 38 further including said helical end surface leading helically and circumferentially to a circumferentially disposed step on the other of said first and second body portions, whereby in said second relative position of said first and second body

portions said key engages said step to align said key with said keyway and prevent further
5 relative rotation of said first and second body portions.

40. The device of Claim 31 wherein said plug member is configured as a ball member.

41. The device of Claim 40 wherein said ball member is formed of polytetrafluoroethylene.

42. The device of Claim 37 wherein said handpiece assembly further includes a yieldable resistance means for yieldably resisting axial movement of said trigger sleeve toward said first body portion.

43. The device of Claim 42 wherein said yieldable resistance means is configured to require an axial force applied to said trigger sleeve of from about three pounds to about 4 pounds in order to move said trigger sleeve forwardly.

44. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a drug-injection piston movable from a first to a second position, said drug-injection piston being cooperable with a drug injection cartridge defining a medication cylinder of selected volume to forcefully reduce the volume of said medication cylinder so that a
5 substantially incompressible liquid medication is displaced as a high velocity injection jet;

said drug injection piston being reciprocally held by a hand piece assembly having a body with means for forcefully moving said drug injection piston selectively from said first to said second position; said hand piece body including first and second body portions threadably engaged with one another, and one of said first and second body portions includes an axially
10 extending protrusion confronting the other of said first and second body portions, said one of said first and second body portions also including a helical end surface portion extending circumferentially from said protrusion and also confronting the other of said first and second body portions, a trigger member axially movable on said handpiece body, and one of said first and second body portions and said trigger sleeve defining a radially and axially extending key

15 portion while the other of said first and second body portions and said trigger sleeve defines a
radially and axially extending keyway, in a first relative position of said first and second body
portions said key confronting said helical end surface to prevent movement of said trigger
member and also engaging said protrusion to allow only unidirectional relative rotation of said
first and second body portions, said body portions being relatively rotatable on said threaded
20 engagement with said key tracking said helical surface to align with and be receivable into said
keyway in a second relative position of said first and second body portions, in said second
relative position of said first and second body portions said trigger member being movable to
receive said key into said keyway and to effect said means for forcefully moving said drug
injection piston to effect ejection of said medication as a high velocity jet.

45. The device of Claim 44, wherein said hand piece assembly further includes a
first bore within said first body portion, said drug injection piston including a gas power piston
movably received in said bore and having a ram portion extending into said drug injection
cartridge to abut with a sealing member movably received therein, said body and gas-power
5 piston cooperating to define a first variable-volume gas-power chamber in said first bore.

46. The device of Claim 45 wherein said first body portion and said second body
portion are threadably and adjustably engaged with one another, said second body portion
including a wall portion providing an abutment member relatively moving said ram portion in
response to relative rotation of said body portions from said first to said second relative
5 position so as to effect an initial determined contraction of the volume of said medication
cylinder.

47. The device of Claim 44 wherein said means for forcefully moving said drug
injection piston selectively from said first to said second position includes said second body
portion defining a second bore receiving a cylindrical pressurized gas capsule, said cylindrical
gas capsule providing pressurized gas communication to said gas power chamber for forcefully
5 moving said drug injection piston.

48. The device of Claim 47 wherein said cylindrical gas capsule is filled with pressurized nitrogen.

49. The device of Claim 47 wherein said gas capsule is movable in said second body portion, said gas capsule being able to recoil incident to release of pressurized gas therein, and said second body portion including a recoil buffer member extending axially toward said gas capsule and effective upon recoil of the gas capsule to limit recoil motion of
5 the gas capsule.

50. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a hand piece assembly having a body for holding a drug injection cartridge, said hand piece assembly including an energy source for selectively and forcefully ejecting liquid medication from within said drug injection cartridge as a high velocity injection jet;

5 said hand piece assembly including a first body portion, and a second body portion rotational relative to one another;

one of said first body portion and said second body portion defining a detent finger having a radial projection disposed proximate to a distal end thereof, and the other of said first and second body portions including a radially outer surface across which said distal end sweeps
10 in response to relative rotation of said body portions;

in a first relative position of said body portions, a projection from said detent finger being received into a recess defined on said radially outer surface, and in response to relative rotation of said body portions, said detent finger distal end sweeping across said radially outer surface to drop radially into a second recess on said surface, whereby the dropping of said
15 distal end portion into said second recess provides both a visual and an auditory indication of said body portions being in said second relative position.

51. The device of Claim 50 wherein said second recess is configured as an axially elongate groove on said radially outer surface.

52. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a hand piece assembly having a body for holding a drug injection cartridge, said hand piece assembly including an energy source for selectively and forcefully ejecting liquid medication forwardly from within said drug injection cartridge as a high velocity injection jet;

5 said hand piece assembly including a first body portion, and a second body portion rotational relative to one another;

a forward one of said first body portion and said second body portion defining a radially outer axially extending surface for providing manual purchase upon said device, said surface including surface roughening for improving manual purchase;

10 a rearward one of said first body portion and said second body portion defining a radially outer surface having a pair of diametrically opposite radially extending plateaus each provided with surface roughening for improving manual purchase, particularly of opposed index and thumb fingers.

53. For use in a single-use needle-less hypodermic injector having a gas capsule for impaling upon a penetrator member to release pressurized gas from within said gas capsule, a hammer assembly for effecting axial driving of said gas capsule onto said penetrator, said hammer assembly comprising:

5 a ring-like sear carrier member,

a plurality of sear struts integral with said sear carrier member; and

a corresponding plurality of integral frangible hinge sections each connecting a respective one of said plurality of sear struts with said sear carrier member.

54. The hammer assembly of Claim 53 further including a hammer member having an axial surface for impact with said gas capsule, and a respective plurality of sear pockets located axially behind said axial surface a determined dimension.

55. The hammer assembly of Claim 54 wherein each of said plurality of sear struts extends axially toward said hammer member an axial distance which is less than said determined dimension, whereby when said hammer member is forced into engagement at said sear pockets

with said plurality of sear struts, said frangible hinge sections are fractured, separating said sear
5 struts from said sear carrier member.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 10 July 2000 (10.07.00);
original claims 1,2 and 20 amended; remaining claims unchanged (3 pages)]

1. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including:

a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice,

an injection nozzle,

a flow path communicating the outlet orifice to said injection nozzle,

a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first selected size,

a dose of substantially incompressible liquid medication substantially filling said variable-volume chamber at said first size with substantially no ullage volume.

said drug-injection piston having a second position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of second selected size smaller than said first selected size while said medication cylinder contains said dose of liquid medication;

a hand piece assembly having a body holding said drug injection cartridge, said hand piece assembly including a source of pressurized gas, and means for selectively applying force from said pressurized gas to said drug injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said second position to a third position substantially ejecting said dose of liquid medication via said injection nozzle;

said hand piece assembly including a first body portion holding said drug injection cartridge, and a second body portion defining an abutment member. said first and said second body portions being relatively movable to selectively [movable] move said abutment member into engagement with said drug injection piston to move said drug injection piston from said first position to said second position.

2. The device of Claim 1, wherein said hand piece assembly further includes a first bore within said first body portion. a gas power piston movably received in said bore and having a ram portion extending into said drug injection cartridge to abut with said drug-injection piston. said body and gas-power piston cooperating to define a first variable-volume gas-power chamber in said first bore:

said second body portion being adjustably engaging with said first body portion. said second body portion defining an elongate second bore in gas flow communication with said

AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

first bore gas-power chamber and separated therefrom by a wall portion carried by said second body portion.

3. The device of Claim 2 wherein said first body portion and said second body portion are threadably and adjustably engaged with one another, said second body portion carrying said abutment member.

4. The device of Claim 3 wherein said wall portion includes said abutment member.

5. The device of Claim 2 wherein said second body portion in said second bore further carries a cylindrical gas capsule, said cylindrical gas capsule providing said source of pressurized gas.

6. The device of Claim 5 wherein said hand piece assembly second body portion is cylindrical, and a tubular trigger sleeve is movably carried by said second body portion to effect opening of said gas capsule.

7. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a pre-filled drug injection cartridge including: a medication cylinder having an outlet orifice, a plug member sealingly closing the outlet orifice, an injection nozzle, a flow path communicating the outlet orifice to said injection nozzle, a drug-injection piston in a first position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of first selected size, a dose of substantially incompressible liquid medication substantially filling said variable-volume chamber at said first size with substantially no ullage volume, said drug-injection piston having a second position cooperating with said medication cylinder to define a variable-volume chamber of second selected size sufficiently smaller than said first selected size that said plug member is hydraulically forced from said outlet orifice;

a hand piece assembly having a two-piece body having a first body portion holding said drug injection cartridge, and a second body portion providing an abutment movable relative to said first body portion to move said drug injection piston between said first and second positions;

a source of pressurized gas including a hermetically sealed metallic gas capsule;

18. The method of operating a needle-less injection device of Claim 17 further including the step of utilizing a unitary molded plastic polymer hammer member to drive said gas capsule upon an impaling spike communicating pressurized gas to said variable-volume chamber.

19. The method of operating a needle-less injection device of Claim 17 further including the step of providing said molded unitary plastic polymer hammer member with a plurality of axially extending legs each having an end surface engaging upon a sear ring surface to support said hammer member, and simultaneously slipping said plurality of legs off of said sear ring surface radially inwardly to be received in circumferentially adjacent nested position within said sear ring surface to allow axial movement of said hammer member.

20. A needle-less hypodermic jet injection device comprising:

a body substantially formed of plastic polymer;

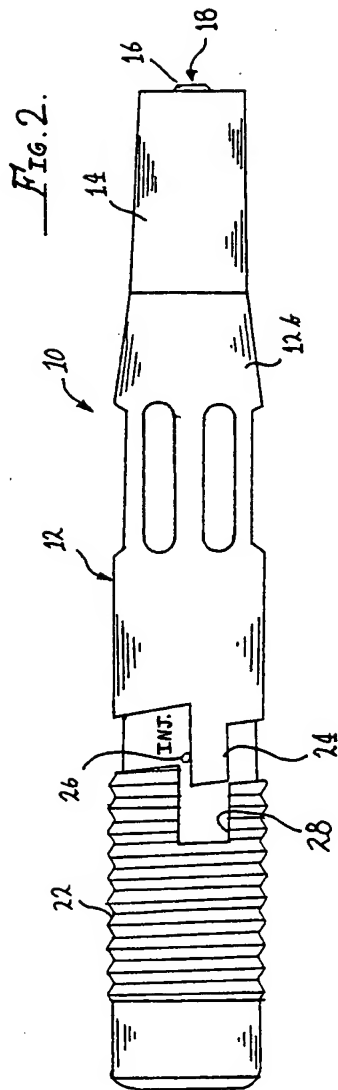
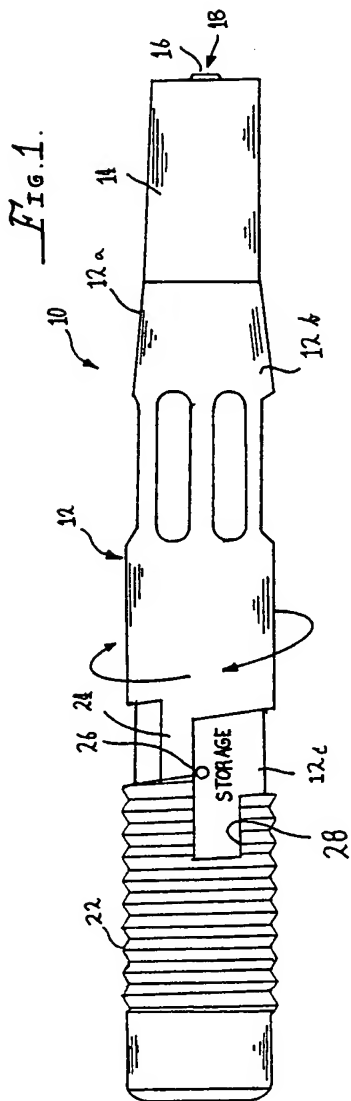
a jet injection cartridge carried by said body and including a cylinder and piston cooperatively defining a variable-volume chamber receiving a dose of liquid medication, and a fine-dimension jet injection orifice in liquid flow communication with said variable-volume chamber;

a metallic pre-filled hermetically-sealed single-use gas pressure cartridge disposed in said body, said gas pressure cartridge having a penetrable wall portion, and said body including a penetrator for penetrating said penetrable wall portion of said gas cartridge and releasing pressurized gas from said cartridge;

said device further including injection piston means having a face exposed to and responsive to pressurized gas released from said gas pressure cartridge for applying force to said piston of said jet injection cartridge, and to said liquid medication to eject said medication via said jet injection orifice, said face of said injection piston having an area exposed to said pressurized gas released from said gas pressure cartridge which is larger than an area of said piston of said jet injection cartridge acting upon said liquid medication;

said device further including means for selectively impaling said gas pressure cartridge at said penetrable wall portion upon said penetrator to effect a hypodermic jet injection.

21. The device of Claim 20 wherein said gas pressure cartridge contains nitrogen gas.



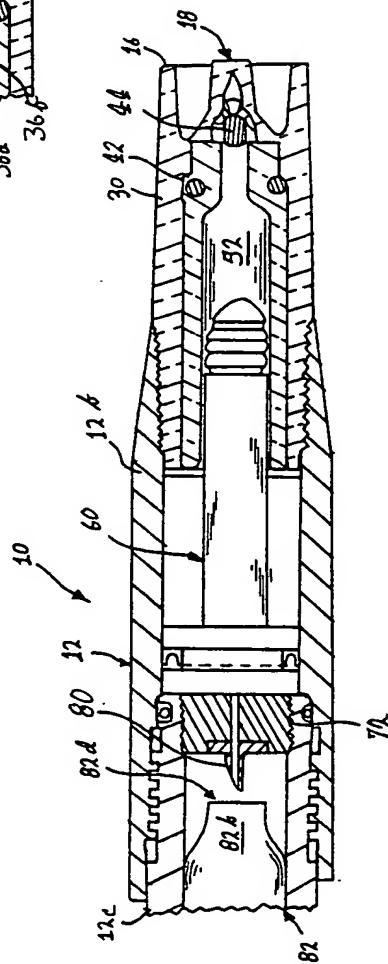
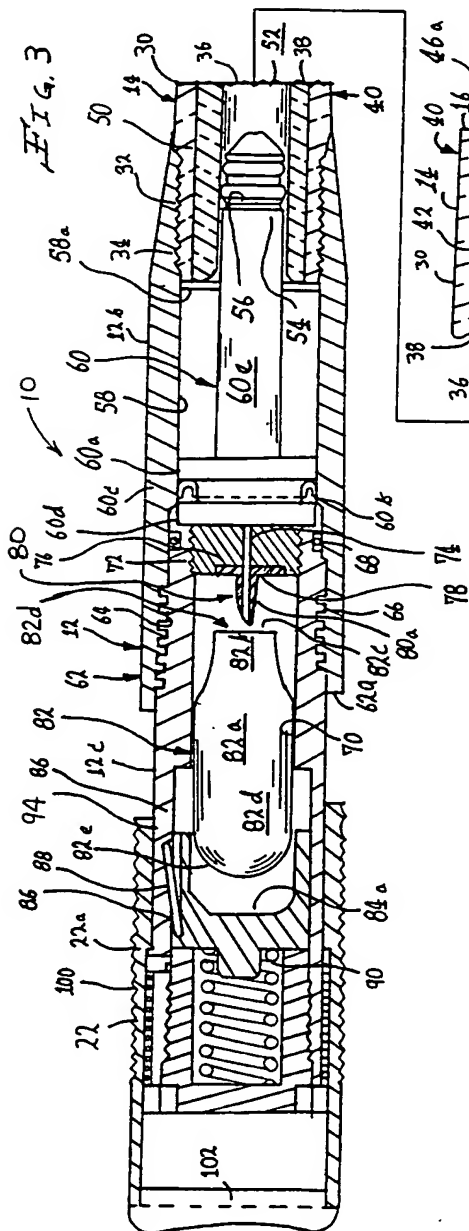


FIG. 4.

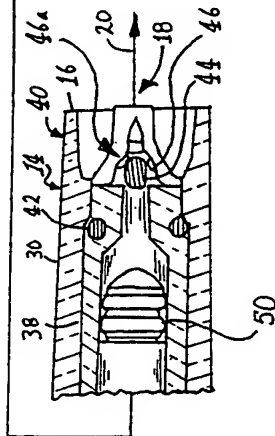
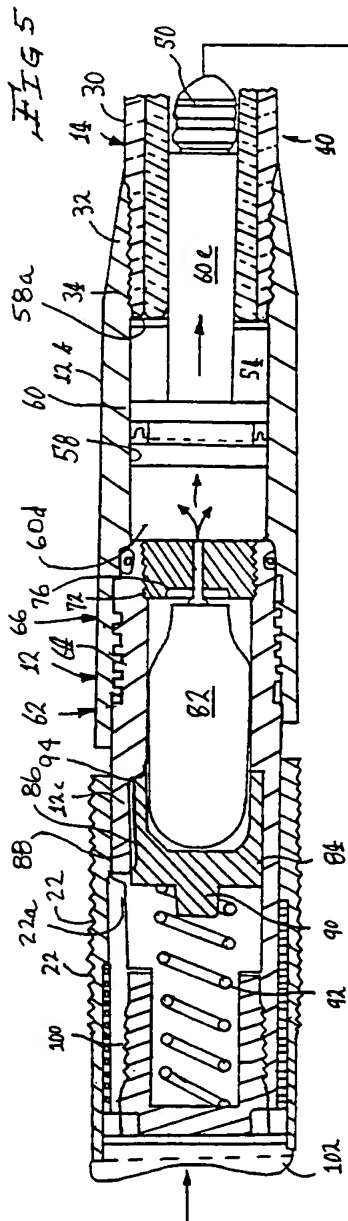
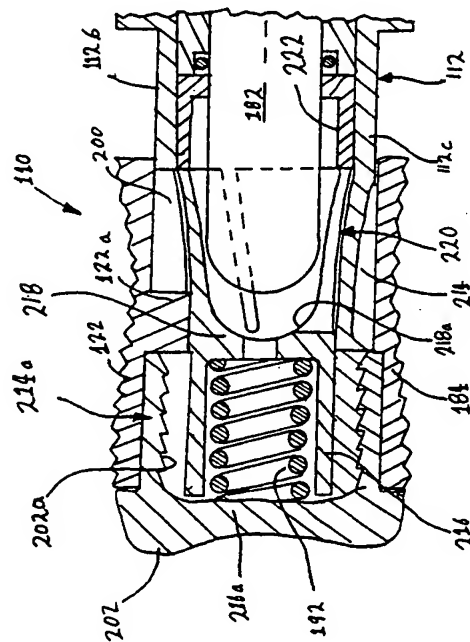


FIG. 6.



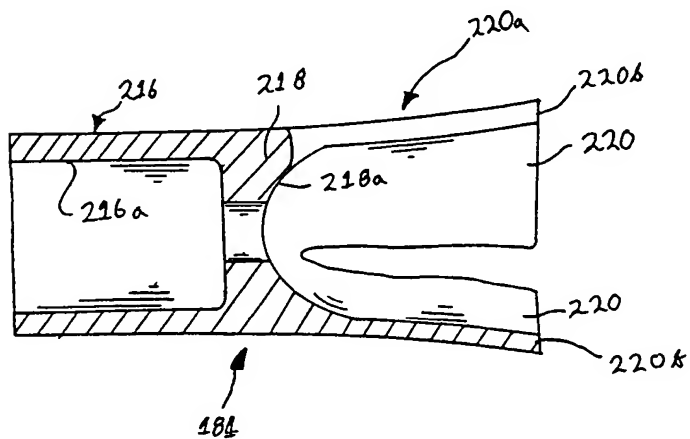
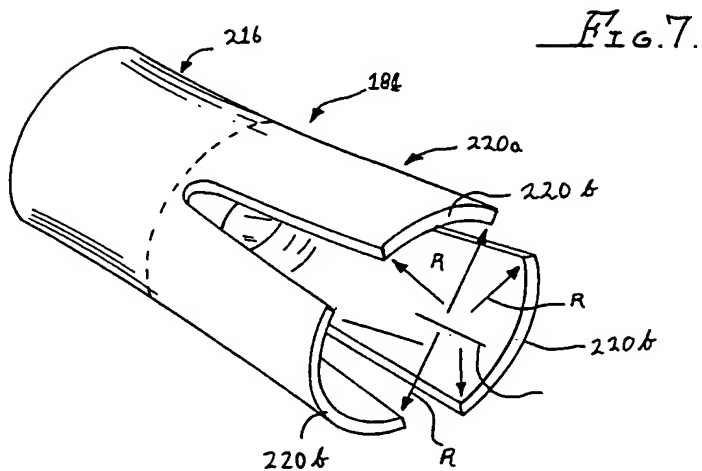


FIG. 8.

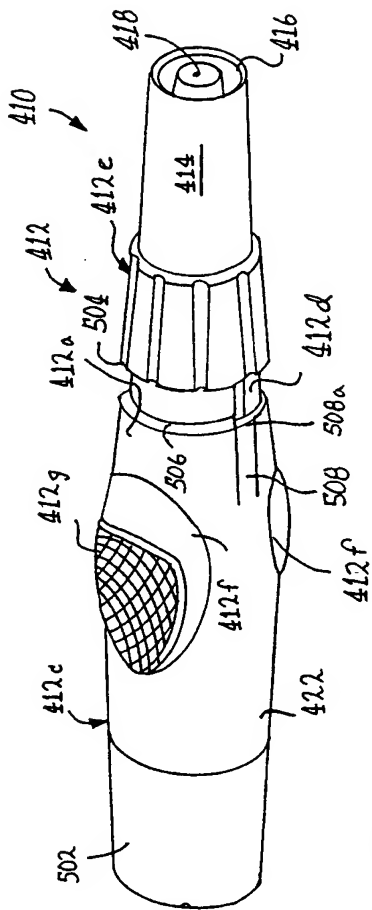


Fig. 9.

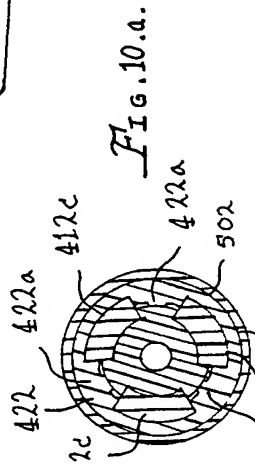
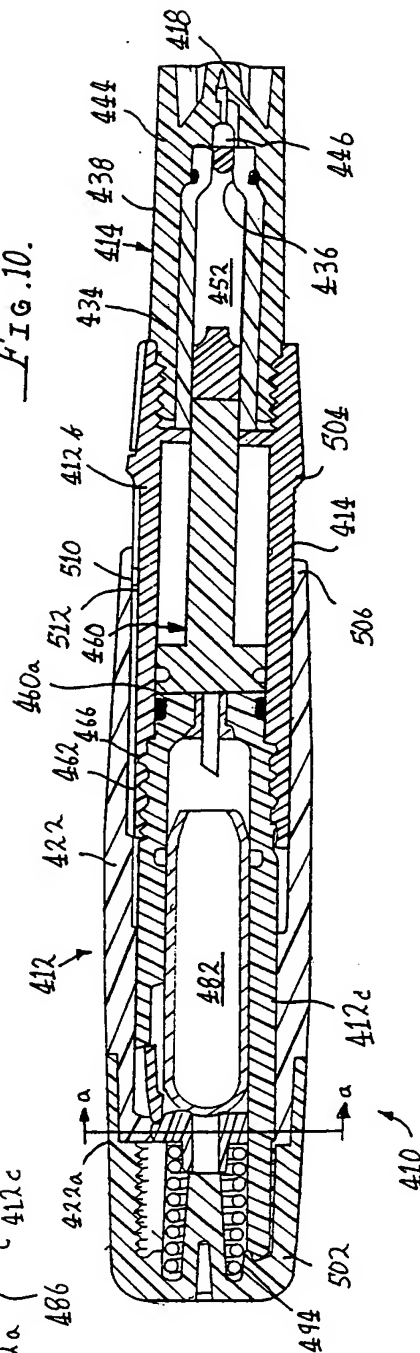


Fig. 10.a.

Fig. 10.



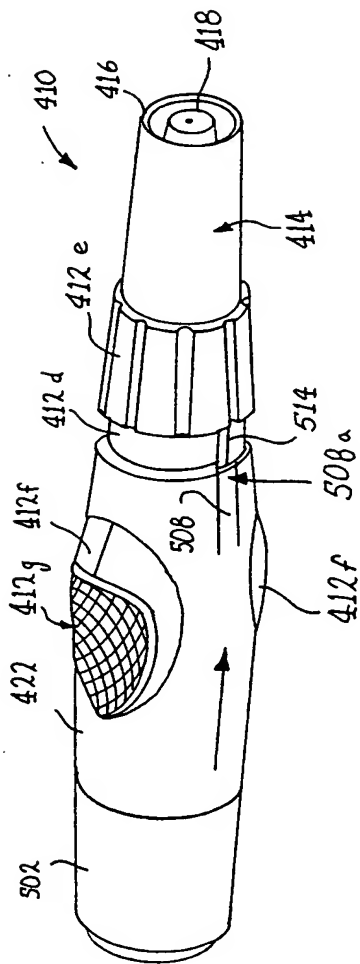


Fig. 11.

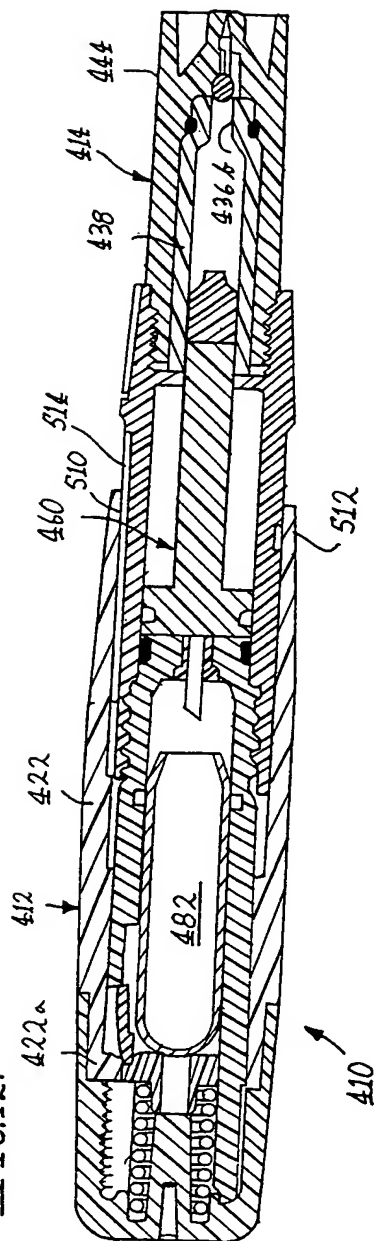


Fig. 12.

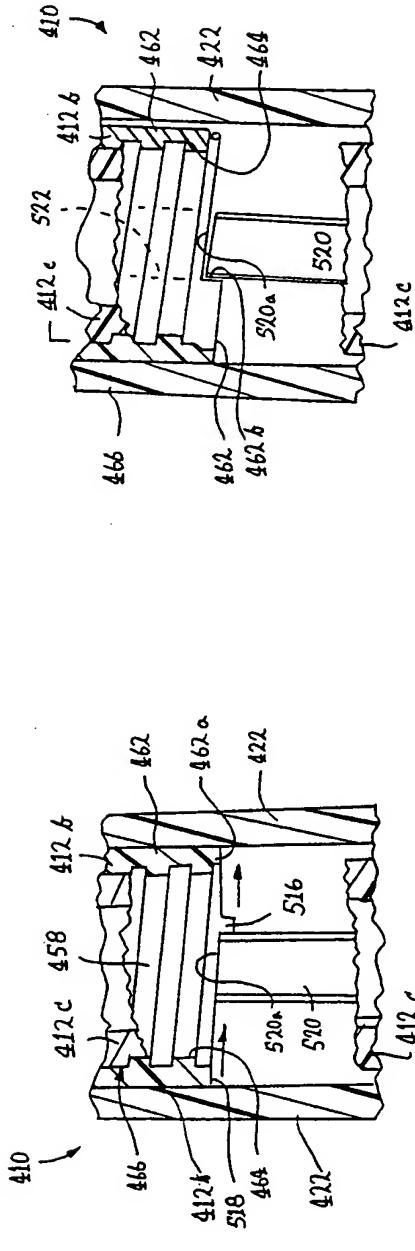
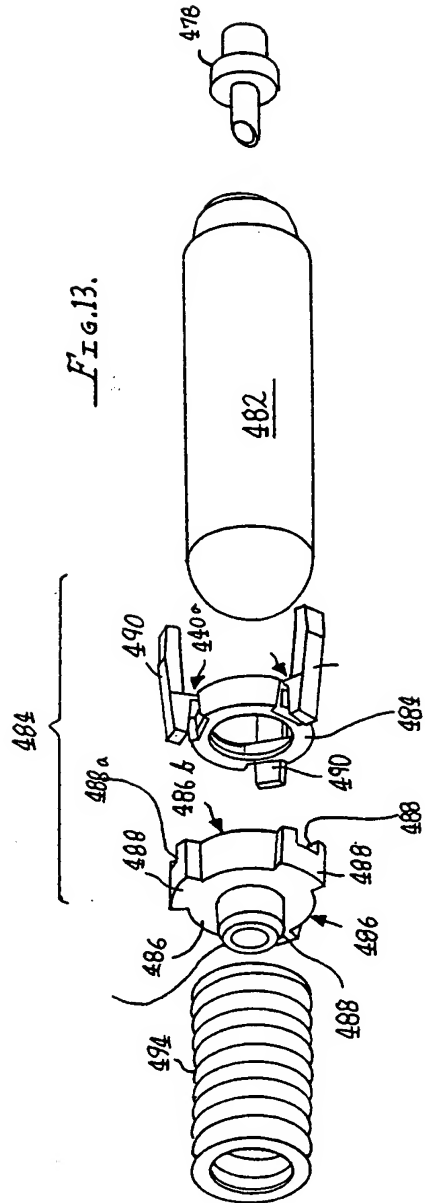
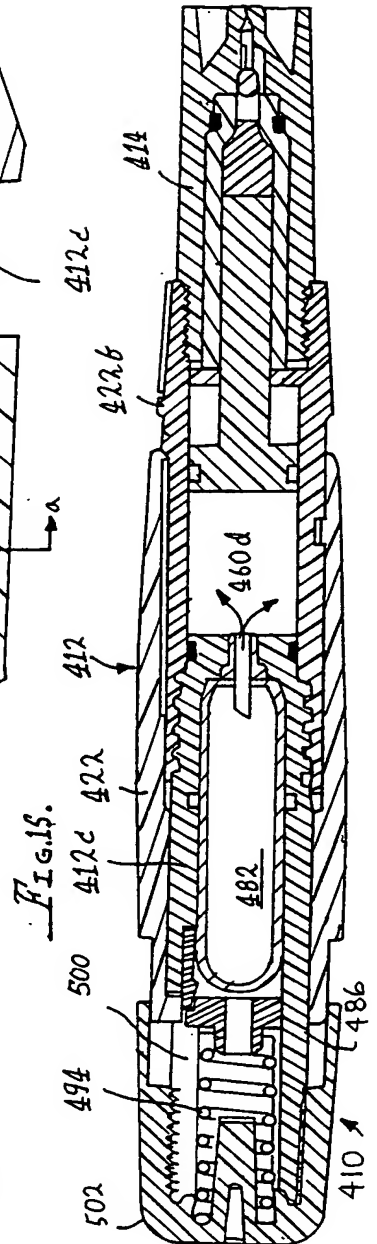
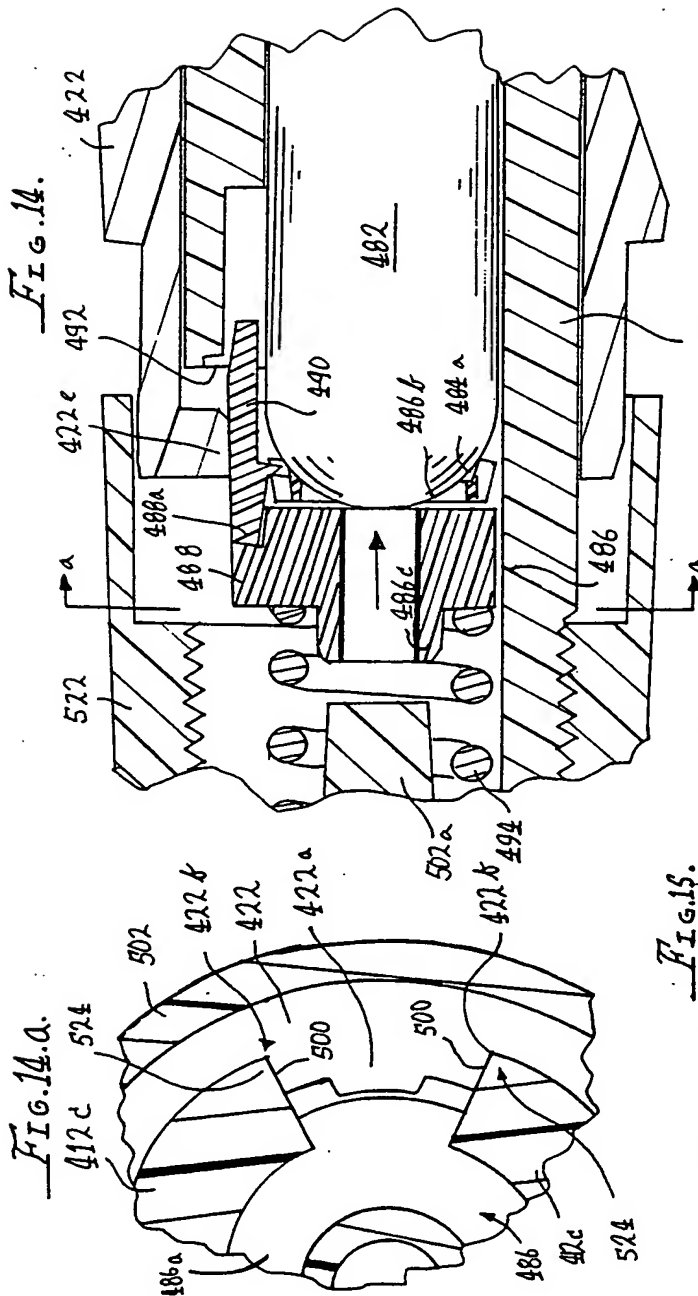


FIG. 12a

FIG. 10a

FIG. 13.





SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/03938

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :A61M 5/30

US CL :604/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 604/68-70, 72, 143

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X — Y	US 3,688,765 A (GASAWAY) 05 September 1972, Figs. 1-3, and related text.	1, 2, 5, 6 ----- 3, 4, 20, 21, 23, 52, 53, 55
Y	US 4,740,824 A (MORROW et al.) 13 December 1988, Figs 2, 3, and related text.	7-9, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 30-36
Y	US 4,652,261 A (MECH et al.) 24 March 1987, Fig. 2, and related text.	31-36
Y	US 5,865,795 A (SCHIFF et al.) 02 February 1999, Figs 1, 2, 6-8, and related text.	37, 42, 43

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents.	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"A" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 APRIL 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 MAY 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

MICHAEL J. HAYES

Telephone No. (703) 305-5873

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)*